ernment under me is administered with integrity and capacity, and when I deal with any public servant I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short, indeed, will be the shrift if he lacks integrity. I shall feel most deeply my responsibilities to the people, and I shall do my best to show by my acts that I feel it even more deeply than my words express. (Applause.)

There comes a time in the life of a Nation, as in the life of an individual, when it must face great responsibilities, whether it will or no. We have low reached that time. We cannot avoid faving he fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world and have entered upon a rew career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see by the fate of China how idle is the hope of courling safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alike by our wast naterial resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves annarmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial, but sooner or later, as the first of China tacches us, the safety which springs from the contemptious for bearance of others would prova a broken reed. We are yet ages from the milennium; and because we believe with all our nearts in the mighty mission of the American Republic, so we must spare no effort and shick from no toll to make it grand.

GREATNESS MEANS STRIFE.

Greatness means strife for nation and man alike. the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must

guns of our warships in the tropic seas of The guns of our warsnips in the doping said the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our fing is a proud fiag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are where it has once induced to the property of t

us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out.

I should ask the people of this country to support the Administration of President McKlniey if for no other reason, because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are denouncing his Administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning on the part of America a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged triumphant. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile Power which views with jealousy our victories in the Antilles and the Phillippines; it will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will result in the partial undering of what our Army and Navy have complications, and the likelihood of our meeting obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruit of our triumph. You could get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln, and we will gain less than we ought to from the war if the Administration is not sustained at these elections.

A GREAT, PEACEABLE NATION.

That the question of our National defences is a ery real question and may at any time become of vital moment has been brought home to all of us last six months. The Nation is a great, peaceable Nation, both by the temper of its people and by its fortunate geographical situation, and is freed from the necessity of maintaining such armaments as those that cramp the limbs of the Powers of Continental Europe. Nevertheless, events have shown that war is always a possibility even for us. Now, the surest way to avert war, if it can be averted, is to be prepared to do well if forced to go into war. If we don't prepare for war in advance, then other Powers will have a just contempt for us. They will fail to understand that with us unreadiness does not mean timidity, and they may at any time do things which would force us to make war, and which they would carefully retrain from doing if they were sure we were ready to resent them. Moreover, to go into war with a first-class Power without adequate preparation is to invite humiliation and disaster at the outset. In the long run I firmly believe our people would win, but meanwhile there would be incalculable loss and suffering. Therefore, it is to our interest to be prepared, both because thereby we are most likely to secure peace and because if war does come, we minimize, by our preparations, the chance of humiliation to the Nation and suffering to the individual citizen. (Appleause.)

Our experience with the Navy offers a case in

pleuse.)
Our experience with the Navy offers a case in point. Soon after the Civil War we let our Navy utterly run down, until on the seas we became of less moment than any third-rate Power. In consequence, we had occasionally to suffer from Spain, as in the Virginius affair, injuries which she would not have dreamed of inflicting had we been ready to retailate.

ing but our having the shipe and being ready to use them made Chill keep the peace, and, as a

mere matter of expense. the war which the Navy thus averted would have cost many times over more than the whole cost of the Navy for the last fifteen years.

The second great service performed by the Navy for the country was this year, when we were at last forced into war, and when our thoroughly prepared Navy, with its splendid material and splendid personnel, at once gained for us the command of the seas, and thereby insured our victory. But let one who spent some active months in helping make ready the Navy for this war warn you against believing that even yet we have a Navy equal in size to our National needs or our National greatness. Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown at the outset of this war will make up our minds that we need a powerful Navy not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say defend, I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawi, but when forced to fight, if he Is worth his sait, he will defend himself by hitting and not parrying. We want a Navy which will defend us from the can strike as Hull and Perry struck in the days of our grandfathers; as Farragut and Porter struck in the Civil War, and as Dewey and Sampson and Schley struck in the war that is just over. (Applause.)

We want to build up our Navy, exactly as the Navy has been built up within the last fifteen years. We have got to show forethought and willingness to spend the money that is necessary for the task. If we fail to exercise such forethought and to show such willingness to stand the necessary burdens year after year, we have got to thank ourselves it, when the strain comes, the downright fighting capacity of the officers and men has to be relied upon to make good the faults which would never have existed if we had an Army of sufficient size, and if we yearly put that Army through

NEED OF A LARGER ARMY.

We need a far larger Regular Army than we now have, and we need it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves;

I doubt if there is any American to-day so un-generous as not to appreciate the debt of gratitude

generous as not to appreciate the debt of gratitude he owes to the splendid officers and splendid men of the Regular Army, and we want to make our gratitude tangible by building up that Regular Army.

But we in New-York, like the people in the rest of the Union, must do our full share in building up another branch of our armed forces, the branch to which I myself have had the honer to belong. I mean our volunteer soldiers. They have won high credit for themselves in this contest. In Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines, they have spent their strength, poured out their blood, and won their right to a full share in the ultimate triumph. They have manned the small vessels that kept watch over our coasts, and they have contributed hundreds, aye, thousands, of soidiers to the cruisers, and even to the great battle fleets. (Applause.)

The volunteers, the National Guard and the naval milital alike feel that they did their duty by the country, and they ask in return that the country should provide for them the means which would enable them to do their duty even more effectively in the future.

would enable them to do their duty even more effectively in the future.

For us of New-York this duty is especially imperative, both as regards the National Guard and the naval militia. We have the means. Our admirable naval militia must be fostered in every way; in the last few months they have given a good earnest of their usefulness. As for our National Guardsmen, they have shown a courage and partrottsm and willingness to endure hardship and face danger which are beyond praise, and it is our duty to take immediate steps to see that they are armed with the best modern weapons and managed according to the best system; so that, on the one hand, the utmost can be got out of each man as a fighting machine, while, on the other hand, his health and well-being are assiduously cared for.

WELL-BEING AT HOME.

So much for the steps that are necessary if are to uphold the honor and maintain the interest of the Nation abroad. But we can do neither one nor the other if we fail at home so to order the affairs of our National. State and municipal households as to secure both our moral and our material well-being; for though material prosperity is indispensable, yet it cannot by itself atone for the lack

pensable, yet it cannot by itself atone for the lack of that higher and finer moral and spiritual excellence which ultimately counts for more than all else in the true life of a great nation.

It is because of the importance of material well-being that it is vital for our citizens to take no step which will seem to again reopen the question so happily settled at the last election. Above all, we must do nothing to give the feeling that we may reverse our attitude on the question of a sound and stable currency, the question that comes closest to every man, and especially every man of small means, who either worke with his hands or depends on his trade or business for his bread. If by your votes you put in power men who fall to meet this issue—and to dodge it is quite as dangerous as, and very much meaner than, meeting it the wrong way—you will have struck a heavy bow at your own well-being; you will have done all in your power to set hack the return of prosperity, and you will have only yourselves to thank if you suffer in consequence. When I make a plea not to vote, directly or indi-

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rectly, for those who favor any form of fiat money I appeal for the exercise of intelligence. But of this, as on every other point, I also and most strongly appeal for the exercise of honesty. Hon esty we must have; no brilliancy, no "amartness" can take its place. Indeed, in our home affairs both in the State and the municipality, it has always seemed to me that what we need is, not a much genius as the homely, everyday virtue of common-sense and common honesty. Of course ways seemed to me that what we need is, not so much genius as the homely, everyday virtue of common-sense and common honesty. Of course, there are many problems for the solution of which we need the best intellects of the Commonwealth. But for the ordinary public officer what is necessary is to be watchful, energetic, broad-minded and disinterested. Every one will make mistakes, and when made the best remedy is cheerfully to recognize their existence and promptly proceed to undo them. If we proceed in this way, if we promptly punish men who misbehave and sternly refuse to let any consideration, either of political or personal friendship, be treated as an offset to wrongdoing, it is not very difficult to secure that honest administration which is indispensable if our Republic is to endure. No influence of any kind must avail to shield the wrongdoer, be he of high or low degree

INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN.

In dealing with our citizens it is always best, class apart. On most points the interests of the workingman, of the man who tolls with his hands, are simply those of all good American citizens. Yet he has special interests-interests that are particutainly should be helped. Ordinarily I firmly be-lieve, and shall ever insist, that the help that will most surely avail the man who works is self-help. But the history of the trades-union has shown that very much can also be done by that form of self-help where many join together to help one another.

Applause;

It is not well to teach any one to rely mainly upon the State, for the State can never play any upon the State, for the State can never play any but a very subordinate part in a man's welfare. Primarily the man must rely on himself. Yet the fact remains that along certain lines a great deal can be gained by legislation. Legislation cannot make a man prosperous, for it cannot make him honest or thrifty or industrious, but it can sometimes secure the fruits of honesty, thrift and industry to the rightful owners; and in this case it should be resorted to.

times secure the fruits of honesty, thritt and theuserty to the rightful owners; and in this case it should be resorted to.

Yet, after all, it seems to me that the great lesson to be taught our people is the lesson both of brotherhood and of self-help. In our several ways each of us must work hard to do his duty, each must preserve his sturdy independence, and yet each must realize his duty to others. And to each who performs his duty, in whatever way, must be given the full measure of respect.

This is a lesson which, it seems to me, can be learned by studying the composition of those forces, affont and ashore, which have just fought to a finish the war with Spain.

The man of leisure and the man to whom life had been always one of toil sprang together at the call of their country and stood side by side to share the same labor and to face the same death. They did whatever they were called to do. They served in the ranks and they bore commissions as fate and their own efforts willed it, but wherever they served they were American soldiers, no more and no less. Living, each one strove incessantly to do even more than his duty, scorning to do less, and ashamed to failer or ask for aid, yet always glad to help a brother who, however willing, was weaker. Dying, each faced with equal courage the fate which in an instant of time biots out all the differences that we rear with such infinite labor on this earth. Living and dying, they gave us a lesson in American citizenship; and this lesson which they taught in the war let us profit by as we live in peace.

As the prolonged ap plause and cheering which

company with Elihu Root and one or two others, and passed out of the hall. As he walked out of the door, one of the policemen on duty there grasped his hand, and said: "You'll be our next Governor, Colonel, sure!"

Colonel Roosevelt laughed, as he replied: "Well, next to my Rough Riders I think I love

my old policemen best." When the hall was quiet General Woodford rose and introduced Seth Low, as follows:

"Mr. Woodruff has kindly given way to President Low and Mr. Choate, who will precede him in speaking. I ask the courtesy of your acquiescence. I introduce our friend. Dr. Seth Low, president of Columbia University."

WHAT MR. LOW SAID.

Mr. Low rose amid a storm of cheers and handelapping. It was several minutes before the tumult subsided. He said:

Fellow-citizens: When Colonel Rossevelt looked out upon this vast audience and considered the va-rious elements that have gathered together to sup-port his leadership. I should think that even the port his leadership. I should think that even the Colonel of the Rough Riders (appliause) might have been tempted to exclaim, with oil John Milton.

No less renowned than war.

(Applause.) It seems to lie upon the surface of the present situation that every Republican should support the ticket nominated at Saratoga (applause) and that they should also support at large the Republican candidates for the Assembly and for Congress. (Applause.) There is no manner of doubt that the candidate for Governor nominated by the party convention at Saratoga is the choice of the party. (Applause.) I gladly believe, also, that the Lieutenant-Governor is welcomed by the people of the State. I ask you also to notice that those who put those gentlemen in nomination were all of them chosen as delegates at honestly conducted primaries (applause), where every Republican that wanted to had a chance to express his opinion. The consequence was that the Committee on Contested Seats had no business to do. Another consequence is that an appeal can be made to the whole party stronger than ever can be made when the fountains of nomination are open to suspicion. I think also that it ought to be stated that the management of the party as evidenced by this meeting desire this campaign to be conducted by the whole party, and not by any faction of it (applause), and if that is what Republicans want, a candidate of the people's heart, honestly nominated and supported, every Republican in the State of New-York should carnestly and heartily support the party this year. (Applause.)

TICKET FOR INDEPENDENTS.

But I want to show, if I can, why the indepen dents in large numbers ought to come to the support of this ticket (applause) and to the support of our legislative candidates and our candidates for Con-gress. I am not going into the National question as it is affected by the war. I want to say only one thing. There are times when there is no safer attitude for the plain man than to follow a trusted leader. This country is going through critical days, and we are most fortunate that in the White House we have a humane, self-contained, ready, able and patriotic man (great applause), and for one in this crisis of our Nation's affairs , propose

able and patriotic man (great applause), and for one in this crisis of our Nation's affairs', propose to follow William McKiniey (applause) and to hold up his hands in every way that I can, and that I think, is what the independents of New-York ought to do.

Now, the Democrats tell us that this is to be a campaign upon State issues. I shall have something to say about State issues in a moment, but, first of all, I want to point out to you, if I can, why they are so anxious to confine it to State issues. You have heard something about the currency question. Let me try to state it as plainly as I can, and then show you how it is affected by this campaign. First of all, the National Democratic Convention held at Chicaso in 186 thallenged the standard of value. They asked the most unsettling question that can be asked about the currency. They said, "What is a dollar". The Republicans said a dollar is 100 cents in gold. The Democrats said it might be 100 cents in gold. The Democrats said it might be 100 cents in silver, worth 50 cents in gold. Now as long as that doubt prevails it is idle to expect permanent good times in this country. There is one other aspect of the question. We have a most unscientific currency system. The trouble with it is that it is not elastic. It does not expand when trade needs more money and contract when it needs less. When the cotton-grower in the South or the wheat-grower in the West needs money to move his crops he must deposit money to send down there. We want a currency system that will enable the banks they have there to use the money as it is needed upon the cotton and the wheat where it is grown. Then we shall carry liberty to those sections of the South, and shall never have it until our currency system is placed upon that basis.

NEED OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

NEED OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

Now, the Republicans in the present Congress have drafted a bill and reported it for the Committee on Banking and Currency, which, in the judgment of experts, will do precisely that thing and do it safely. If the State of New-York sends Republican Congressmen to Congress, and our other States do likewise, that bill will be passed. If we allow the House to become Democratic at this election, that bill will not be passed, and we can go back again to just where we were in 1294 when the Democraty of the Nation challenged our standard of value. Everything is at stake which money affects, and there are mighty few things

"Why, no," he said. "How could I? They asked me the same questions." (Laughter.)

Now, genilemen, every American has been proud of the Oregon (applause), a ship constructed in an American mechanics, proud of her great voyage and her gallant sight under American officers and with American men behind the guns and in the engine-rooms. (Applause.) But do not forget that neither ship nor men would have been at Santiago except for the foresight of the Government that sent her there. I appeal to the men of New-York, the independents and the Republicans of New-York, to exercise something of the same foresight on this currency question and to see to it that the Democrats do not capture the next Congress nor the next Senate. (Applause.) The Legislature to be elected this time elects the United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy. The Democratis know as well as we do that upon the currency question Senator Murphy has misrepresented the State ever since 1896, as has the Democratic party of the Nation, and every man who thinks knows that if the next Legislature of the State of New-York is Democratic the successor of Senator Murphy will do the same thing. Therefore, no man who thinks that this question is fundamentally important ought to hestiate for one moment to support the Republican candidates for the Legislature and for Congress. I think also that you have the measure of the statesmannship and the measure of the incapacity of the Democratic party to handle the great questions of our day. I think the people of the State of New-York should say to that party what the children of the church of Laodicea were commissioned to say to that church." I know thy work that thou art neither hot nor cold: I would that thou wert either hot or cold, but because thou art lukewarm and neither hot nor cold: I will spew thee out of my mouth."

A ROYAL FAMILY OF VAN WYCKS.

But I promised to speak upon State issues. I sive, (Laughter.) I thought that Ward McAllister had figured it down pretty fine when he said there the thing. But Mr. Croker seems to believe that in Democracy of the State of New-York

the better than the Democrats of the State of New-York.

Well, the Democras say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? (Laughter.) Only because a commission appointed by Governor Black (appliause) has told them all that any of us know. But I ask you to remember that the Republican Convention at Saratoga said that they would correct the system if the system was wrong, and that they would punish the wrongdoer if the man was at fault. What man in New-York would hesitate to trust Colonel Roosevelt in the Governor's chair (appliause), in the presence of that situation, that they forward were at stake?

JUST THE MAN FOR THE GUARD.

Well, the Democracy say the National Guard needs attention. I am glad they said that, for would not any of us rather put the National Guard the fostering care of Colonel Roosevelt than like these civilian appointments in the Army with

which they find so much fault?

But they say they don't like the election legislation. I hope it is no sin, even in this meeting, to acknowledge that there is a difference of opinion even in the Republican party upon that subject. But there is no difference of opinion in the Republican party upon the infamous affront to the manhood of the State worked by the Democrats in lacing upon their ticket for the office of Lieutenth-Governor a man who has been fined by the fourt of Appeals for not obeying the election laws if the State of New-York.

But the Democrats say they want Civil Service

Court of Appeals for not obeying the election laws of the State of New-York.

But the Democrats say they want Civil Service Reform. (Laughter.) I am always glad when I hear the Democracy clamoring for Civil Service reform. I feel there is now hope of smatching some of the brands from the burning. Whom could they have better than Colonel Roosevelt to administer the Civil Service Reform laws of the State in their spirit and in their letter and to improve them where they need improvement? He has been tested upon that subject. When he was Civil Service Commissioner for the United States under Mr. Cleveland and Alz, Harrison alike he showed himself fearless and unbiased in the discharge of his duties.

Now, gentlemen, let us elect Colonel Roosevelt applause), and let us give him a Legislature that will work with him. Negative results are very poor results, and the State can hope for nothing but negative results unless Legislature and Governor

I have the pleasure of knowing the Democratic nominee for Governor, and I would not willingly ear one word to his disparagement, and yet I think I may fairly say that in variety of experience in eay one word to his disparagement, and yet? I three in may fairly say that in variety of experience in public office he is not to be compared with the Republican candidate. (Applause.) Mr. Roosevelt began his public life in the Assembly of the State of New-York. Then he became a Civil Service Commissioner of the United States. Then he became a Police Commissioner in the city of New-York. (Applause.) Then he became an Service Commissioner in the city of New-York. (Applause.) Then he hecame an officer of the Rough Riders (applause and cheers, and now he has become our candidate for Governor. (Applause.) I challenge any homest man to study Theodore Roosevelt's record in any one of these public offices and to point to one occasion in which he subordinated the public interest as he saw it to the private interests of Theodore Roosevelt. Let us elect him by an immense majority. (Prolonged

MR. CHOATE'S WIT.

Joseph H. Choate was next introduced, and kept the audience in shouts of laughter by his witty sallies:

As I see a great many people before me who ought already to be on their way to bed. I will be com-mendably brief. As I see a great many people before me who ought already to be on their way to bed. I will be commendably brief.

I could not stay away from this meeting because I have known Colonel Roosevelt from his cradle (applause), and I know that there is not one drop of blood in his body or one fibre in his being that is not brave, honest and patriotic. (Applause). He is just the man that in this emergency the State of New-York wants for Governor, and it would be a great disgrace even to the Empire State if the people should fail to put him in the Governor's chair. (Applause.)

I see that my friend, Dr. Parkhurst (laughter)—and with all his faults I love him still—("He's all right")—yes. I think he is all right. (A man in the gallery proposed three cheers for Dr. Parkhurst.) I see that Dr. Parkhurst, using strong language in that ardent spirit to which he is so much addicted (laughter), has expressed his fears that Colonel Roosevelt will be damned if he has seen the presiding genius of the Republicans of New-York. (Laughter and applause.) See how power in the form of the proprieties of the occasion (laughter), well, now. Ir. Parkhurst need not he afraid. I know perfectly well that it does not make any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference whether Colonel Roosevelt saw Senator Platt. The Colonel's neek is too stiff to receive any difference

A DIFFERENT MEETING.

Now, this is a very different meeting from that which I addressed about a year ago to-night in this very hall. (Laughter.) Circumstances alter cases, you know, and Roosevelt is the circumstance cases, you know, and Roosevelt is the circumstance that has altered this case. (Laughter and ap-plause.) We witnessed then what, as I look back upon it, was a somewhat mortifying spectacle. The Republican party was all out in full force, but it was in two divisions—one commanded by that gallant military chieftain General Tracy (applause and cheers), and the other by the equally gallant civilian President Seth Low. (Applause and theers.) Of course, General Tracy's followers were cheers.) Of course, General Tracy's followers were the regulars (appiause), but Mr. Low's followers were the voluntiers (appiause), and, as usually happens when great crises occur and all the forces of the State or the Nation are called out, the volunteers outnumbered the regulars, and it seemed as though in a country that acknowledges the rule of the majority that the majority should have prevalled. Well now, what did we do? We had an immense army in battle array against us ready for the storming of the city, and we thought—yes, we all thought—that the best way of beating the common enemy was first to have a pitched battle with each other, and while we were engaged in that the terrible enemy overran and trampled upon us both, taking possession of the city, and giving no quarter to any of us. (Applause.)

LEARNED SOMETHING SINCE THEN.

when the Democracy of the Nation challenged our standard of value. Everything is at stake which money affects, and there are mighty few things which it does not affect.

Now, the Democratic platform has not a word to say upon that question. It is not himetallic nor monometallic. It is as silent as the Sphynx. It think it know why. They probably have heard the story of the gentleman of Texas who came up to be examined as teacher in the public schools, but failed to pass, as the Democratic failed to pass in 1800. (Laughter.) After a while some of his friends got him an opportunity to be examined again, but he failed a second time. One of those who had got him the second chance met him and asked him if he had not passed the second time.

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its discovery, and here in New-York, in the person of this hero, we have found it—at least, for the Republican party. (Applause.)

Now, pretty much everything has been said by the speakers, who have occupied so much of my time. (Laughter, Cries of "Go on! Go on!") I will say one or two things more. I have come here to-night upon the invitation of the County Committee. They have done me this unusual honor, which I most gladly accepted. Now, I do not propose to address my remarks to anybody in this audience. I do not propose to address the district leaders, the captains of hundreds, nor the captains of thousands, the organization men or the machine men, because they are all right. (Laughter and applause.) But I would like my words to reach not the bed men of the party, but the good men, the better element as they consider themselves, and as they are generally described. (Laughter) I would like to reach the ears of the independent men of this State, who, when they go to the polls, know that their vote will tell for good government and nothing else. (Applause.) I think that the managers of this campaign and of the Republican party, have learned that our triumph at the polls depends upon the votes of those very men, whether in the city or in the State, and now, there are certain points of view which, as it seems to me, constrain every intelligent and honest man in the State who is not hidebound in the Democratic party, to cast his vote for Colonel Roosevelt. (Applause.)

Well, how was the other nomination made. The President. (Laughter.) Well, it don't make any dif-ference where it was held. The place meant noth-ing, the people that attended it meant nothing, the people that supervised it meant nothing. Now, what

"THAT IS THE MAN."

heard all this, and he said: "Why, yes been looking for all this while. Is it possible that him there at once." (Applause.)

office of Governor of New-York? If so, we will put him there at once." (Applause.)

Well, now I want to call your attention to one or two other considerations, and I must be very brief. (Cries of "Never mind; so ahead!") Mr. Low has referred to the fact that they propose to put two Van Wyeks upon us. Well, there may be such a thing as having too much of a good thing. (Laughter.) I am sure I do not know what we should do with two Roosavelis, let alone two Van Wycks. Now, what is the position? In the first place, we know nothing of their description except from the point of view from which they are presented. There never was a more perfectly capable Tammany Mayor than Robert Van Wyck is now makins, and there will never be a more perfect Tammany Governor than Augustus will make if under the tuition and leadership of Croker. Hill and McLaughlin, he is ushered into the Governor's chair. I am not sure but I understand they are as like as two dromios. Whather Augustus is possessed of the same divine sweetness of temper. I do not know (Laughter). But what I want to call your attention to is the peril that is threatening the interests of the people of this city and State if you have one of those gentlemen for three years more in the Mayor's chair of New-York, and the other for two years more in the Governor chair to be submitted to the Governor has to be submitted to the Mayor for his signature or his veto. It must come from his hands approved or disapproved before it shall be presented to the Governor for his consideration. Now, how often do you think Augustus, finding that Robert has vetoed a bill affecting the city, will give it any further consideration or will for a moment think of giving it his approval?

GREAT INTERESTS TO BE AFFECTED.

GREAT INTERESTS TO BE AFFECTED.

Well, then, there are great interests of the city of New-York to be affected every year by the Legislature, and the managers of Tammany Hall are always seeking what they call relief there. Do you suppose that anything that is sent up there with the approval of the Mayor beforehand will with the approval of the Mayor beforehand will fail to receive the support and encouragement of his brother Augustus, after it gets there? Now, that is a very serious consideration. It is one never intended by the Constitution. It certainly was in-tended that there should be independent adminis-tration in the city by the magistrate there of the city and in the Governor's chair at Albany. But you give us this second Van Wyck and you have



mother hovers about the bedside, and with anxious eyes tries to read the meaning of every expession upon the physician's face.

A woman may save herself almost all of this worriment about her children if she will but take proper care of her womanly health during the period of gestation. A child born of a mother who is thoroughly healthy and robust. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them well, strong and vigorous. It heals all internal ulceration and inflammation. It stops debilitating drains. It fits for motherhood and insures a healthy child. Thousands of happy mothers have testified to its merits. No honest dealer will urge you to take an inferior substitute for the little added profit it may afford him. an inferior subst may afford him.

may afford him.

"A lady told me that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was good to take when with child." writes Mrs. Annie Simpson, of No 12 Chelmsford Street, Lawrence, Mass. "I was suffering with terrible pains, and was unable to get about the house without being in misery. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the first bottle greatly relieved me. I took three bottles before my baby was born, at which time I suffered very little. The baby has been healthy since birth and is now three months old and weighs fifteen pounds. When my older child was born I suffered terribly. I don't know how to thank Dr. Pierce enough."

They don't simply give temporary relief, but are a permanent cure—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for constipation. They never gripe. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic.

got practical only one magistrate for the city and one magistrate for the country; the two are one and the one are two. (Laughter and applause). AN AMERICAN TO THE HEART.

Now, another thing I would like to say to these people whose votes are going to decide this, as they will every other election in New-York State for a long time to come in the direction of good government. These who hold the balance of power and ought to be with us because we are presenting the only candidate that stands for good government. What has this man Roosevelt done? What sort of a man is he? He is courageous, aggressive, honest, intelligent, patriotic, and, above all, a true American to the very centre of his soul. (Applause.) He is a first-rate public servant, exhibited on many stages, and when you are going to compare these two men for the consideration of the people, one who has been an acceptable Judge, never interested in public affairs, and the other who since he became a man has been fully with all his life and all his energy inquiring into and participating in public affairs, how can you hesitate?

Now, Mr. Roosevelt was for three terms a member of the Legislature. He was a very young man, but nobody owned him and nobody controlled him. That is very certain. It would not be possible for any man to dictate his vote to him in that Assembly. What was the consequence? He commanded the confidence of everybody there, even of the Governor Cleveland. He framed and procured legislation for this city which actually received the approval of a Democratic Governor, and made no enemies while he was doing it. The character of the man is a wonderful feature. ought to be with us because we are presenting the

AS HE ALWAYS WILL BE.

Well, then, for six years he was one of the Commissioners and for a time the Chief Commissioner of the National Civil Service. In that he was He went for extending the bounds of the He knew, as we know perfectly well, that in list. He knew, as we know perfectly well, that In the full development of civil service and in its final triumphs lie the salvation of politics and the purity of this country. (Applause.) And he devoted himself to it with immense ardor and immense success. And what is more, let me tell you that when the Republican Senators and Republican Representatives fooked to his office, as they did week after week and day after day, beseeching him to make exceptions in their favor, he steadily and constantly refused.

Now, will you bear with me one moment while I read what President Cleveland said to him when he allowed him to leave that office? Here is a disinterested witness: here is something that the friends of good government might lend a moment's ear to.

friends of good government might lend a moment ear to.

The President said: "My dear Mr. Reosevelt, I desire to assure you that I accept your resignation as Civil Service Commissioner with great regret. Permit me also to thank you for the service you have rendered good government during your incumbency of the office you have just reinquished. You are certainly to be congratulated upon the extent and permanency of Civil Service reform methods, which you have so substantially aided in bringing about. The struggle for a firm establishment and recognition of the law is now passed." (Applause)

That is the man who saw how he conducted the affairs intrusted to him, first in the interest of the people of the State and then in the interest of the people of the Nation.

HIS CAREER AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

HIS CAREER AS POLICE COMMISSIONER He was made a Police Commissioner of the city be expected to promote and take care of the inter-ests of the Republican party in that office. What was his teply? "In my office I know no parties, ests of the Republican party in that office. What was his teply? "In my office I know no parties, but outside of it I shall remain as I have ever been, a strong Republican." (Applause.) And what was his offence? A great many people are going to vote for him for that offence. He had sworn to see the law executed. He had nothing to do with the passage of the law. His party had opposed its passage. But he was sworn to execute the law, and he executed it, to the great disturbance of many of the people of this city. I must say that I personally was a good deal inconvenienced, for when I know that everybody else is safe in church I like to wander up and down and to and fro anywhere in this island. Well, it never occurred to me that anything was at fault but the law and the maker of the law; but Colonel Roosevelt would have been false to his honor and his trust if he had violated his outh and disobeyed the law. So I say to these independent men, to whom I am appealing, these men to whom the honor of the State and the good of its people and the safety of its families and the welfare of its children are and ought to be so dear. I say to them I belleve that for those acts we shall gain far more votes for our Gubernatorial ticket this fall than will be lost by anything Roosevelt did in nie office.

WHAT SECRETARY LONG SAID.

worth while for me to recall it to you, as it has been repeated to you so often-what he did as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. You don't want to hear what Mr Roosevelt did then. You don't care to know what I think about that. But I believe that you will be interested to hear-because probably most of you have forgotten it-the prophetic words of President McKiniey and the noble words of Secretary Long. Mr. Roosevelt's superior in the Navy, when against their protest, against the protest of his friends, of his wife, of his children, of everybody that surrounded him, he concluded to resign his office, and as he had done, as he said, as much as any one to bring on the war, he would go and imperil his life to see it safely through. (Applause and cheers.) Now, I shall dismiss you after I have read this-and this is a good benediction. First, I will read what Secretary Long said on the 7th day of May last. Bear in mind that all of Mr. Roosevelt's giory as a soldier has been won since then:

"I have often expressed, perhaps too emphatically and hurshly, my conviction that you ought not to

"I have often expressed, perhaps too emphatically and hurshly, my conviction that you ought not to leave the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where your services have not only been of such great value, but of so much inspiration to me and to the whole service. But now that you have determined to go to the front I feel bound to say that while I do not approve of the change. I do most heartily appreciate the patriotism and the sincere fidelity to your conviction which actuate you. Let me assure you how profoundly I feel the loss I sustain in your going. Your energy, industry and great knowledge of naval interests, and especially your inspiring influence in stimulating and lifting the whole force of the personnel of the Navy have been invaluable." (Applause.)

PROPHETIC LANGUAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. And now listen to the equally fervent and still more prophetic language of President McKinley on

And now listen to the equally fervent and still more prophetic language of President McKinley on that same occasion. He knew the kind of man he was dealing with. He knew into what service he was going. He knew what his aspirations were to be a eddler, and he prophesied the illustrious success that Roosevelt would achieve:

"Although the President was obliged to accept your resignation"—and this is written by the President's direction by the hand of his private scretary. Mr. Porter—"of recent date, I can assure you that he has done so with great regret. Only the circumstances mentioned in your letter and your decided and unchangeable preference for your new patriotic work have induced the President to consent to your severing your connection with the Administration. Your services here during your entire term of office have been faithful, able and successful in the hishest degree, and no one appreciates the fact more keenly than the President himself. Without doubt your connection with the Navy will be beneficially felt in several of its departments for many years to come. In the President's behalf, therefore, I wish at this time to thank you most heartily, and to wish you all success in your new and important undertaking, for which I hope and predict a brilliantly victorious result." (Applause.)

DUTY OF THE STATE AND NATION.

I wish to repeat one sentiment that every speaker has uttered already before me, and that is the duty of the people of the United States and of the State of New-York, who put President McKinley in the chair at Washington and imposed upon him more terrible responsibilities than have been borne by any President since Lincoln, to hold up his arm now in this trying hour. (Applause.) History will tell in a few words the great things that have been tell in a few words the great things that have been done under him. It will tell that an army of 255,000 men expelled the Spanish Power which had lingered here for two centuries from every inch of American soil, and that they did it with a loss all told of only about 1 per cent of the whole number of the forces engaged, including all those who died on the field of battle, all those who subsequently died of their wounds, and all who have since died in hospitals, in transports, in camps, wherever they have suffered. And then history will also tell that under his direction the Navy of the United States, with the loss, I believe, of only one man for each achievement, completely destroyed each of the two Spanish fleets. And then it will also tell that with the loss of the few hundred men they not only conquered one valuable city and Island in Mania Bay, but that they also conquered more islands in that archipelago than anybody will ever know what to do with. (Applause and cheers.)

WOODRUFF THE LAST SPEAKER

WOODRUFF THE LAST SPEAKER. After the applause which greeted Mr. Choate's

speech had subsided General Woodford came forward and said: "In response to the courtesy of Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, I beg that you will remain seated for about ten minutes while he addresses you." Mr. Woodruff was the final speaker. He was

the only one of the speakers who confined him-

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ing upon itself, at an annual cost of over \$5.000,000, the care of the pauper insane; by an increase in the cost of maintenance of the State prisons, inclean to the abolition of the revenue-raising contract system which four years ago was abolished in the interest of our workingmen, and by the enlargement of institutions to care for the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled and for soldiers.

THE REVENUES INCREASED.

The revenues of the State have been increased in proportion to the cost of the additional burdens I have mentioned, by raising \$500,000 more from the inheritance tax during the last five years than was raised during the five years preceding, and by raisinheritance tax during the last five years than was raised during the five years preceding, and by raising \$3,000,000 more from the tax on corporations during the last five years than was obtained from this source during the preceding similar term of years. Three years ago we added to the revenue-bearing laws one which has produced a greater revenue with less burdens to the people than any law enacted by this or any other State of the Union. I refer to the present Excise law, which has turned into the treasury of the State and the treasures of the counties \$3,000,000 in three years. Every brever and every distiller knows that this Excise law has resulted in his having more responsible customers by its elimination of the irresponsible saloon-keeper, and in turn it has served to protect the saloon-keeper from the outrageous blackmail formerly practised upon him. Above all, this law has done as much to raise the moral tone of this Commonwealth as any law upon the statute books enacted for moral purposes alone.

Nor do I shrink from a consideration of the "Canal Question," concerning which there has been more misrepresentation than about anything with which I have ever been personally conversant. The Constitutional Convention in the summer of 1894 fixed the amount for the improvement of the canals at \$5,000,000, and submitted that amount and the general proposition to the people for their approval. There were no means at the disposal of the State Engineer for determining the exact cost of the projected improvement, which was in many particulars indefinite. The work—which, by the way, has to be done during the winter, when the canals are not in use—was begun about three years ago, and has been carried out by contracts awarded to the lowest bidders, as the law provided.

NO FRAUD OR DISHONESTY CHARGED.

NO FRAUD OR DISHONESTY CHARGED. Last winter a hue and cry went up from Democratic sources that the State was being robbed.
At once a Republican Governor appointed a commission of seven most reputable citizens to investigate this vast expenditure. About August 1 they made a report, consisting of 190 pages, in all of the only one of the speakers who confined himself to State issues. He said in part:

As I was deprived on account of ôfficial duties of the privilege of active participation in the war which has added lustre to the previous prilliant civic record of the man who is now so gallandly bearing the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and as I have never been called upon to participate officially in National affairs. I propose tonight to confine myself to a consideration of State Issues. The Republican platform adopted at Saratoga challenged the Democracy on every issue, while the platform adopted by the Democrates at Syracuse wholly ignored National questions and challenged the Republican party on State issues alone.

Just compare the record of the four years of Republican administration under Governors Morton and back with the ten years of Democratic administration under Governors Morton and Black with the ten years of Democratic administration under Governors Morton and Black with the ten years of Democratic plants and the last four years of the cost and Impairing the efficiency of the work of inspection. Another instance is found in the fact that the Canal Board had no power, its sole duly being the perfunctory one of approving the plant of the Board when the plans and specifications of the State Engineer. A storiet Engineer of the work of inspection. Another instance is found in the fact that the canal Board had no power, its sole duly being the plant of the Board when the plans and specifications w